

## THE GREAT REBELLION.

Chronological Record of Operations  
from Nov. 27 to Dec. 27, 1861.

## WOODSONVILLE, KY.

Engagement at Camp Allegheny,  
Pocahontas Co., W. Va.

## DRANESVILLE, VA.

Action with Hopewell  
Forces at Chusto-Talashah, I. T.

(Compiled from the Official Records of the War.)

1861.

Nov. 27.—Col. Geo. D. Bayard, 1st Pa. Cav., reports that he started from camp with his regiment on the night of the 26th, reaching Dranesville, Va., early next morning, and there picketing, and arrested six secessionists. While returning, when some miles from Dranesville, he was fired upon from a thick pine wood, and Asst. Surg. Alexander and one private were wounded. A skirmish followed, in which two Confederates were killed and four captured, one of whom, a citizen of Dranesville, was dangerously wounded.

A reconnoitering party of a squadron of cavalry, consisting of Co's C and F, 1st N. Y., engaged in a skirmish with Confederate infantry near Fairfax Court-House, Va.

The ship Islander, under the command of Brig-Gen. J. W. Phelps, U. S. Army, was captured by the Confederates. The troops consisted of the 26th Mass., 9th Conn., and Manning's battery of artillery, numbering in all (servants included) 1,000 men.

Brig-Gen. John M. Schofield, U. S. Vols., having been appointed and commissioned Brigadier-General of the Missouri State Militia, was placed in command of all the militia of the State. He assumed command on the 29th.

The British bark Empress was captured by the U. S. steamers Vincennes, Mississippi, and Kingsfisher, at the mouth of the Mississippi River.

The C. S. steamer Sumter burned the schooner Arcade, of Portland, Me.

Nov. 28.—Brig-Gen. P. St. George Cooke, U. S. Army, assigned to the command of the Regular Cavalry serving in the Army of the Potomac.

By an act of the Provisional Congress, Missouri was admitted as a member of the Confederate States of America.

Brig-Gen. R. M. Prentiss, U. S. Army, assumed command of the District of North Missouri, comprising all that part of Missouri north of the Missouri River.

Nov. 29.—Capt. James H. Brown, detached from the command of the Potomac Flotilla, and ordered to command the U. S. S. Brooklyn.

Nov. 30.—Co. F, 2d Md., P. H. B., lost three men wounded in a skirmish with bushwhackers near mouth of Little Cacapon River, W. Va.

Col. D. Leadbetter, C. S. Army, reported to the Secretary of War that two insurgents had been tried for bridge-burning, found guilty and hanged.

Co. C, Cass County, H. G. Cav., engaged in a skirmish at Grand River, Mo.

The British Government, through Lord John Russell, demanded the liberation and delivery to Lord Lyons, British Minister at Washington, of Messrs. Mason, Sidel, McFarland, and Estlin.

Nov. 1.—Three Confederate gunboats made a demonstration on Fort Holt, Ky. After an exchange of shots they withdrew.

A detachment of the 26th Ky. (Union) had five men wounded in a skirmish at Whippoorwill Creek, Ky.

The 38th Ohio engaged in a skirmish at Shanghai, Mo.

The ship Advocate was captured by the U. S. S. New London, in Mississippi Sound.

Dec. 1.—Skirmishes at Camp Goggins near Whitesboro, Ky.

Dec. 2.—The President authorized and empowered Maj.-Gen. H. H. Sibley, C. S. Army, to suspend the writ of habeas corpus within the limits of his command, and to exercise martial law, as in his discretion he found it necessary to secure public safety, etc.

A force of Confederate cavalry, about 200 strong, attacked the pickets belonging to Co. A, 45th N. Y., at Annandale, Va., capturing 14 and killing one.

Brig-Gen. James W. Denver, U. S. Army, was assigned to the command of all the troops in the State of Kansas.

The C. S. S. Patrick Henry, Comdr. John R. Tucker, made an attack on the U. S. gunboats Hethel, I. N. Seymour, Shavenshine and Watchdog on the James River, just above Newport News, Va. After an engagement of one hour and 40 minutes both sides withdrew from the fight.

Dec. 3.—The 1st Missouri Cavalry engaged in action with a force of about 200 Confederates under Freeman and Turner at Salem, Mo. Union loss, two killed, two mortally and eight slightly wounded. Confederate loss estimated at six killed, 10 mortally and 20 slightly wounded.

Maj. Geo. C. Marshall's command, consisting of 300 men of Merrill's Horse and three companies of Regular Cavalry, was sent on a raid through Saline County, Mo. They reached Sedalia, Mo., on the 12th, having encountered several small parties of Confederates. No casualties. One of his men accidentally shot himself and another's leg was broken.

Brig-Gen. John Pope, U. S. Army, assumed command of all the forces in Missouri between the Missouri and Osage Rivers.

Col. E. E. McNeill, Comdr. M. D. Rifles, assigned to the immediate command of the military posts northwest, west and south of San Antonio, Tex., including the posts at Victoria and Salina.

Engagement between the U. S. gunboats Stars and Stripes, Underwriter, Putnam, Stars, and two Confederate gunboats at Hatteras Inlet, N. C.

Dec. 5.—Reconnoissance, under Comdr. P. D. Ryan, U. S. N., by the gunboats Unadilla, Isaac Smith, and the cutter Perry cutter, at the mouth of St. Helena Sound, S. C., and rivers emptying into it.

Dec. 6.—An expedition consisting of Gen. Hays's Brigade, with Kentucky battery and a squadron of cavalry under Maj. Jones, went to Gunnell's Farm, near Dranesville, Va., and brought in 57 wagon-loads of forage. Some secessionist citizens were arrested.

W. G. C. Brown, arrested at Knoxville, Tenn., for treason on a warrant issued by the Confederate States commissioner.

The British ship Cheshire, of Liverpool, was captured by the U. S. S. Augusta off Savannah, Ga.

Dec. 6-7.—Col. William E. Martin, 1st S. C. M'd Militia, in obedience to orders of Gen. Lee, with a small detachment, proceeded to Fort Mifflin, Pa., and arrested six secessionists, and burned all the cotton found except such as the owners were engaged in removing.

Dec. 7.—Lieut. R. H. Wyman, U. S. N., assumed command of Potomac Flotilla.

The British steamer Eugenia Smith was overhauled off the mouth of the Rio Grande River, Texas, by the U. S. S. Santiago de Cuba, Comdr. Dan. R. Ridgely, and two Confederate gunboats, Messrs. J. W. Zachary and T. S. Rogers, were seized. The vessel was allowed to proceed.

Col. E. B. Nichols, Tex. Vols., superseded Col. Moore in command of the Military District of Galveston, Tex.

The U. S. S. New London, Lieut. A. Reed, exchanged shots with two Confederate steamers in Mississippi Sound.

Dec. 8.—An expedition, sent by Maj.-Gen. J. Jackson, to destroy Dan No. 5, Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, was repulsed by the Union forces, Co's D, 12th Mass., and D, 1st W. Va.

A detachment of the 5th Ohio lost one man killed and one missing in a skirmish near Romney, W. Va.

A detachment of the 1st Ky. Cav. and the 35th Ohio engaged in a skirmish at Fishing Creek, near Somerset, Ky., with a detachment of cavalry of Zollicoffer's brigade. Union loss, one killed, one wounded and 16 missing. Confederate, one wounded.

Maj.-Gen. L. Polk withdrew his tender of resignation as an officer in the Confederate army.

The bark Ellen Dodge, of New Bedford, Mass., was captured and burned by the C. S. S. Sumter.

The 50th Ill. engaged in a skirmish at Union Mills, Mo.

An engagement took place between the Confederate forces, under Col. Douglas H. Cooper, and Indians, under Hopewell, at Chusto-Talashah, I. T. The Confederate force was about 1,100 strong, and Col. Cooper estimated "the enemy" at over 2,500, with a loss of at least 500 killed and wounded. Confederate loss was 15 killed and 37 wounded.

The schooner Delight and sloop Express and Osceola were captured by the U. S. S. New London, in Mississippi Sound.

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Dec. 11.—A detachment of the 12th Ind. engaged in a skirmish at Dan No. 4, Chesapeake and Ohio Canal.

The Confederate Congress passed an act for the granting of bounty and furloughs to private and non-commissioned officers in the Provisional Army who volunteered or re-enlisted for the war.

Dec. 12.—A detachment of the 12th Ind. engaged in a skirmish at Dan No. 4, Chesapeake and Ohio Canal.

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Dec. 13.—The 29th Ind. lost one man killed and one wounded in a skirmish at Greenbrier River, W. Va.

A detachment of the 5th Ky. Cav. (Union) lost one man killed in a skirmish at Gradyville, Ky.

The 23d Ind. lost one man killed in a skirmish at Charleston, Mo.

The limits of the command of Gen. Bragg (Department of Alabama and West Florida) extended to the Territory of New Mexico, and that portion of Mississippi east of the Pascagoula River.

Maj.-Gen. Halleck levied an assessment of \$10,000 on persons known to be hostile to the Union, and to be used for the support of the army, driven by the Confederates from southwestern Missouri.

The ship Admiral was captured by the U. S. S. New London, in Mississippi Sound.

Dec. 14.—Brig-Gen. H. H. Sibley, C. S. Army, assumed command of all the forces of the Confederate army on the Rio Grande and above Fort Quitova, and in the Territory of New Mexico, and Arizona, and announced that his command would be known and designated as the "Army of New Mexico."

Brig-Gen. E. S. Quaker City, Comdr. J. M. Frailly, ordered by the Navy Department the West Indies in search of the C. S. S. Sumter.

Dec. 15.—A detachment of the 3d Ind. Cav. (Union) captured the ship Victoria, of Baltimore, near Spencer's Landing, on the lower Potomac, Va.

A detachment of the 36th Ohio, Maj. E. B. Ainsworth, commanding, proceeded to Meadow Bluff, W. Va., found a Confederate camp deserted; burned 100 log huts, some tents, etc.; captured two guerrillas, 21 rifles and guns, 21 mules and horses, 95 cattle and 200 sheep, and captured two more men and a brush with some rebel cavalry in which two men were wounded.

Capt. Bages with a company of scouts pursued some bushwhackers into Boone County, W. Va., attacking and routing them, and capturing and burning the houses in which they were quartered.

The ship Havoc was captured by the U. S. S. Jamestown off Cape Fear, N. C.

The U. S. S. Tuscumora, Comdr. T. A. M. Craven, left New York in obedience to orders from the Navy Department to proceed to the coast of England in search of the C. S. S. Nashville.

Swett's battery, and 1st Ark. battalion, 1,350 strong, with 100 pieces of artillery, moved to Lett's Station (Woodsonville), Green River, Ky. Casualties: Union, 11 killed, 22 wounded, and five missing; Confederate, four killed and 10 wounded.

Dec. 17.—A Confederate battery of five guns opened fire on the U. S. S. Albany, near Pensacola, Fla., which was returned with a few shells.

Sixteen vessels filled with stone were sunk in the channel on Charleston Bar, S. C., by Capt. Charles H. Davis, U. S. N. The work was completed on the 21st.

The Confederate force, Branch's Rifle regiment) evacuated Rockville, S. C.

A reconnoissance was made by the U. S. S. Pawnee, Seneca, and Coast Survey steamer Vixen, under Comdr. P. Dorton, of the North and South Edisto Rivers, S. C.

Dec. 17-21.—The Confederate forces, under Maj.-Gen. Jackson, continued their efforts to destroy Dan No. 5, Chesapeake and Ohio Canal.

Dec. 18.—A reconnoissance was made to Pollock Church, Va., by a force under the command of Col. Amor A. McNeill, consisting of a detachment of the 1st N. Y. Cav., two sections of 2d N. Y. battery, and the 105th Pa. They arrived at Pollock about 9 a. m., remained about two hours, returning to camp same day.

A reconnoissance was made from Somerset, Ky., by a strong force under Gen. Schoepf, in the direction of Gen. Zollicoffer's camp, near Mill Springs, Ky. Nothing resulted. A few shots were exchanged between small detachments of cavalry.

Col. Jeff. C. Davis, with five companies of 1st Iowa Cav., and three companies of the 4th Regular Cav., engaged in a skirmish at Blackwater Creek, near Millford, Ky. The Confederates, finding themselves surrounded, surrendered. Gen. Pope reported the captives at 1,300 prisoners, including three Colonels, one Major, and 51 commissioned officers; also 500 horses and mules, 73 wagons, and 1,000 pounds of arms. Union loss, two killed and eight wounded.

Dec. 19.—A Confederate battery of two pieces, supported by infantry, opened fire from a point near Point of Rocks, Md., upon the camp of the 28th Pa. The fire was returned, and after an engagement of over half an hour the rebels withdrew.

The Confederate Congress passed "An act for the recruiting service of the Provisional Army of the Confederate States."

Dec. 20.—The 6th, 9th, 10th, 12th and 13th (Ind. Rifles) engaged in a skirmish at the mouth of the Potomac River, near Point of Rocks, Md., with the command of Brig-Gen. E. O. C. Ord, were engaged at Dranesville, Va., with a Confederate force under the command of Brig-Gen. J. E. B. Stuart. The Confederates were repulsed.

Dec. 21.—Brig-Gen. Charles P. Stone, U. S. Army, assumed military supervision of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal.

By an act of the Provisional Congress Kentucky was admitted as a member of the Confederate States of America.

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## GEN. A. E. BURNSIDE.

The True Ideal of a Picturesque Soldier.

BY C. D. BRIGHAM, WASHINGTON, D. C.

GEN. BURNSIDE was the true ideal of a picturesque soldier. His mien, his bearing, his manner, and his conduct, all gave him a certain air of grandeur, and he was one of the few others who were not only a soldier, but a gentleman.

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